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ALL	(first near3 promoter) and (second near3 promoter) and (third near3 promoter) [clm]	15	<u>L3</u>
ALL	REV and (Rev adj response adj element) and (IRES or (internal adj ribosome adj entry adj site))	2	<u>L2</u>
ALL	HIV and REV and cytokine and (co-stimulatory or co-receptor) and (IRES or (internal adj ribosome adj entry adj site))	1	<u>L1</u>

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ALL	adj entry adj site))	18	<u>L16</u>
ALL	115 and @AD<=19940307		T 16
ALL	method and (gene adj expression) and (IRES or (internal adj ribosome adj entry adj site))	148	<u>L15</u>
ALL	113 and @AD<=19940307	7	<u>L14</u>
ALL	method and (gene adj expression) and (bicistronic or (bi adj cistronic))	69	<u>L13</u>
	111 and (IRES or (internal adj ribosome adj entry adj site))	6	<u>L12</u>
ALL ALL	(DNA adj vaccine) or (DNA adj immunogen) or (gene adj inoculation) or (DNA adj inoculation)	263	<u>L11</u>
	19 and IRES	1	<u>L10</u>
ALL	18 and ((gene adj inoculation) or (DNA adj vaccine))	14	<u>L9</u>
ALL	vaccine and (HIV or AIDS) [clm]	707	<u>L8</u>
ALL	vaccine and (Triv of Albe) [emails and vaccine and vac	1	<u>L7</u>
ALL	polynucleotide and ((non adj replicating) or (replication adj defective)) and ((bi adj cistronic) or (poly adj cistronic))		
ALL	polynucleotide and (non-replicating or (replication adj defective)) an (bi-cistronic or poly-cistronic)		<u>L6</u>
ALL	13 and cistron	2	<u>L5</u>
	13 and cistron [clm]	0	<u>L4</u>
ALL			

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

1. Document ID: US 5443969 A

Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Aug 22, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5443969

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5443969 A TITLE: RNA packaging system



2. Document ID: US 5316931 A

Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

May 31, 1994

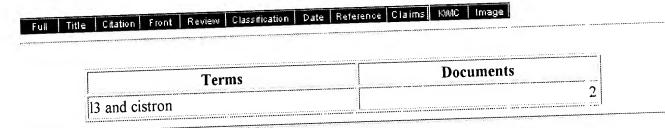
US-PAT-NO: 5316931

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5316931 A

TITLE: Plant viral vectors having heterologous subgenomic promoters for

systemic expression of foreign genes

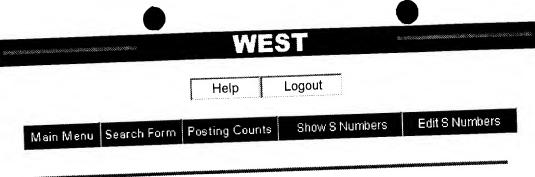
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6046158 A

Entry 1 of 1

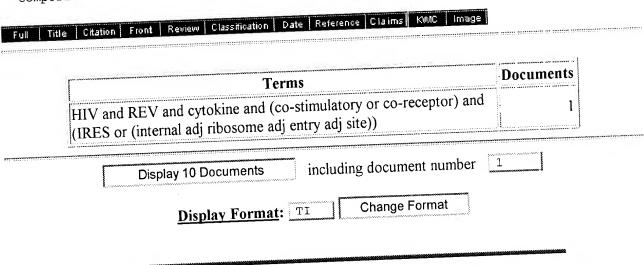
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Apr 4, 2000

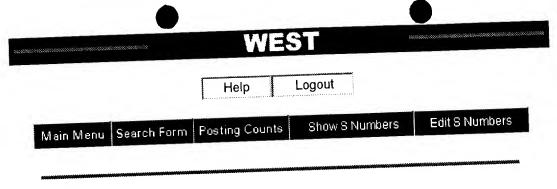
US-PAT-NO: 6046158

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6046158 A TITLE: Unique dendritic cell-associated C-type lectins, dectin-1 and dectin-2;

compositions and uses thereof



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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6033856 A

Entry 1 of 2

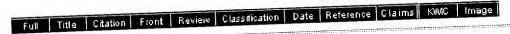
File: USPT

Mar 7, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6033856

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6033856 A

TITLE: Promoter of the cdc25B gene, its preparation and use



Document ID: US 5853716 A

Entry 2 of 2

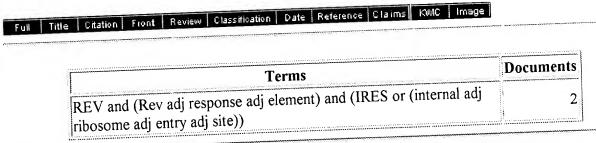
File: USPT

Dec 29, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5853716

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5853716 A TITLE: Genetically engineered chimeric viruses for the treatment of diseases

associated with viral transactivators

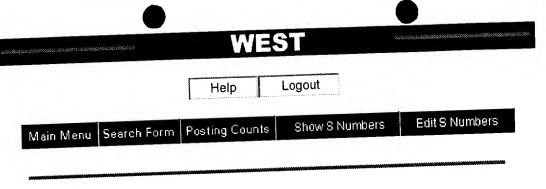


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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6013479 A

Entry 1 of 1

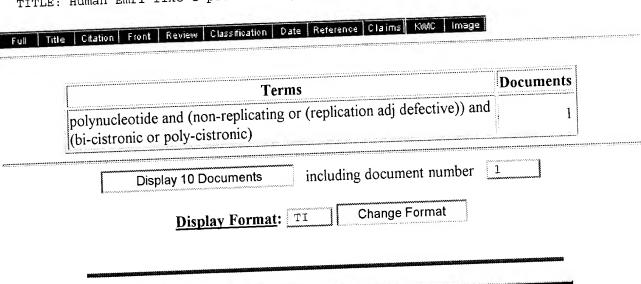
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Jan 11, 2000

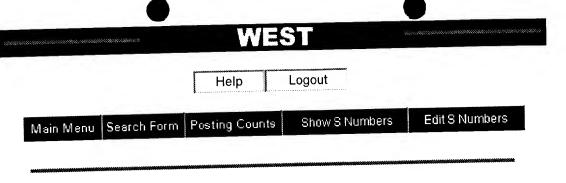
US-PAT-NO: 6013479

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6013479 A

TITLE: Human Emr1-like G protein coupled receptor



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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. Document ID: US 5885833 A

Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

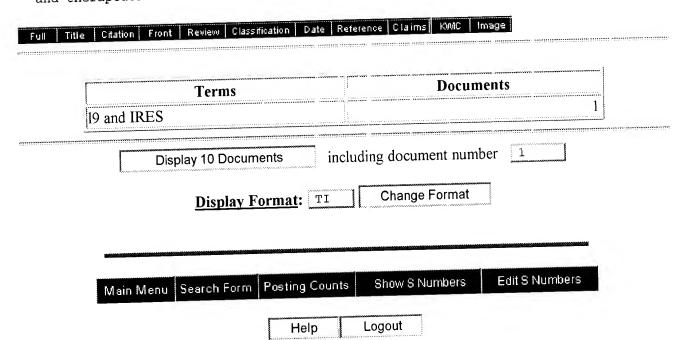
Mar 23, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5885833

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5885833 A

TITLE: Nucleic acid constructs for the cell cycle-regulated expression of genes

and therapeutic methods utilizing such constructs



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Edit S Numbers

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 6 of 6 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6046158 A

Entry 1 of 6

File: USPT

Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6046158

TITLE: Unique dendritic cell-associated C-type lectins, dectin-1 and dectin-2;

compositions and uses thereof

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Image

Document ID: US 6033856 A

Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Mar 7, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6033856

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6033856 A TITLE: Promoter of the cdc25B gene, its preparation and use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image |

3. Document ID: US 5935568 A

Entry 3 of 6

File: USPT

Aug 10, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5935568

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5935568 A

TITLE: Gene therapy for effector cell regulation

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Image

4. Document ID: US 5885833 A

Entry 4 of 6

File: USPT

Mar 23, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5885833

TITLE: Nucleic acid constructs for the cell cycle-regulated expression of genes DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5885833 A

and therapeutic methods utilizing such constructs

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

5. Document ID: US 5736524 A

Entry 5 of 6

File: USPT

Apr 7, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5736524

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5736524 A

TITLE: Polynucleotide tuberculosis vaccine

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image

6. Document ID: US 5728519 A

Entry 6 of 6

File: USPT

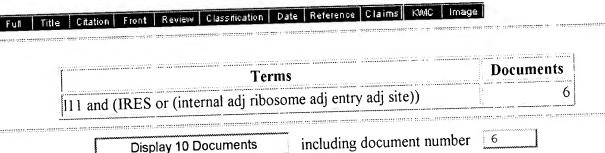
Mar 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5728519

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5728519 A

TITLE: Assay for virulent revertants of attenuated live vaccines and kits

therefor



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Document Number 4

Entry 4 of 18

File: USPT

Jul 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5650306

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5650306 A

TITLE: Recombinant nucleic acids for inhibiting HIV gene expression

DATE-ISSUED: July 22, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

INVENTOR-INFORMATION: NAME Nabel; Gary J. Yang; Zhi-Yong Liu; Jinsong Woffendin; Clive	CITY Ann Arbor Ann Arbor Randolph Ann Arbor	STATE MI MI NJ MI	ZIP CODE N/A N/A N/A N/A	COUNTRY N/A N/A N/A N/A
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US-CL-CURRENT: 435/456; 435/320.1, 536/23.72, 536/24.1, 536/24.5

CLAIMS:

- 1. A recombinant nucleic acid molecule, comprising an expression control sequence and a TAR sequence, operatively linked to a negative transdominant mutant gene, wherein the negative transdominant mutant gene is a mutant of rev.
- 2. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein the negative transdominant mutant gene is Rev M10.
- 3. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 2 wherein the negative transdominant mutant gene is the Rev M10 gene of nucleotides 700-1129 of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO:3).
- 4. A recombinant nucleic acid molecule, comprising an expression control sequence and a TAR sequence, operatively linked to a negative transdominant mutant gene, wherein the expression control sequence comprises the RSV enhancer and wherein the negative transdominant mutant gene encodes the Rev M10 transdominant mutant.
- 5. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 wherein the expression control sequence is nucleotides 37-610, nucleotides 611-699 and nucleotides 700-1129 of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO: 3).
- 6. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 comprising nucleotides 37-1129 of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO: 3).
- 7. The RSV tar 10 expression plasmid of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO: 3).
- 8. A retroviral vector, comprising an RNA molecule encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleotides 37-1129 of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID
- 9. A method of inhibiting HIV expression in a T cell infected with or susceptible to HIV infection, comprising transfecting the cell with a recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising an RSV tar Rev M10 expression vector having the sequence shown in FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO: 3). 10. The method of claim 9 wherein the cell is a T cell and the recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprises nucleotides 37-1129 of FIG. 7 (SEQ ID NO: 3).

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Document Number 4

Entry 4 of 18

File: USPT

Jul 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5650306

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5650306 A

TITLE: Recombinant nucleic acids for inhibiting HIV gene expression

DATE-ISSUED: July 22, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

COUNTRY ZIP CODE STATE CITY N/ANAME N/AMΙ Ann Arbor Nabel; Gary J. N/AN/AMT Ann Arbor Yang; Zhi-Yong N/A N/ANJ Randolph Liu; Jinsong N/AN/AΜI Ann Arbor Woffendin; Clive

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY TYPE CODE CITY N/ANAME University of Michigan Ann Arbor MI N/A

APPL-NO: 8/ 073836

DATE FILED: June 7, 1993

INT-CL: [6] C12N 15/11, C12N 15/63, C12N 15/86, C07H 21/04 US-CL-ISSUED: 435/172.3; 435/320.1, 536/23.72, 536/24.1, 536/24.5 US-CL-CURRENT: 435/456; 435/320.1, 536/23.72, 536/24.1, 536/24.5 FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 435/69.1, 435/69.2, 435/172.1, 435/240.2, 435/320.1, 435/172.3, 536/23.1, 536/23.4, 536/23.72, 536/24.1

REF-CITED:

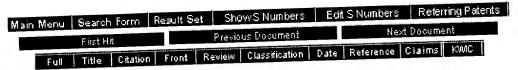
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

COUNTRY PUBN-DATE FOREIGN-PAT-NO EP January 1991 406557

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Woffendin et al., "Nonviral and Viral Delivery of a Human Immunodeficiency Virus Protective Gene Into Primary Human T Cells", PNAS, vol. 91, Nov. 1994, pp. 11581-11585.
Malim, Michael H. and Cullen, Bryan R. "HIV-1 Structural Gene Expression Requires the Binding of Multiple Rev Monomers to the Viral RRE: Implications for HIV-1 Latency." Cell 65:241-248 (1991). Malim, Michael H. et al. "Stable Expression of Transdominant Rev Protein in Human T Cells Inhibits Human Immunodeficiency Virus Replication." J. Exp. Med. 176:1197-1201 (1992). Sullenger, Bruce A. et al. "Overexpression of TAR Sequences Renders Cells Resistant to Human Immunodeficiency Virus Replication." Cell Lin, Wen-chang and Culp, Lloyd, A. "Selectable Plasmid Vectors with

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Document Number 3

Entry 3 of 18

File: USPT

Oct 7, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5674703

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5674703 A

TITLE: Episomal vector systems and related methods

DATE-ISSUED: October 7, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

INVENTOR-INFORMATION NAME Woo; Savio L. C. Nordloh: Peter W.	: CITY Houston Burlington	STATE TX IA	77096 52601	COUNTRY N/A N/A
Nordloh; Peter W. Stenlund; Arne	Burlington Cold Spring Harbor	NY	11724	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/320.1, 435/69.4, 435/69.5, 435/69.6, 435/70.1

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

- 1. An episomal vector system consisting essentially of:
- a papilloma virus origin of replication;
- a first promoter transcriptionally linked to a DNA sequence;
- a second promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus El
 - a third promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus E2 gene
 - wherein said second and third promoters and said E1 and E2 gene sequences are at least about 1 kb from said origin of replication, and said vector comprises no other papillomavirus coding sequences in addition to E1 and E2 gene sequences; and
 - wherein said episomal vector system comprises one or more episomal vectors, each able to replicate as an episome.
 - 2. The episomal vector system of claim 1 wherein said papilloma virus origin of replication and said first promoter transcriptionally linked to a DNA sequence are contained on a first episomal vector and said papilloma virus origin of replication, said second promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus E1 gene sequence and said third promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus E2 gene sequence are contained on a second episomal vector.
 - 3. The episomal vector system of claim 1 wherein said papilloma virus origin of replication, said first promoter transcriptionally linked to a DNA sequence and either one of said second promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus El gene sequence or said
 - third promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus E2 gene sequence are contained on a first episomal vector and said papilloma virus origin of replication, and the other one of said second promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus El gene sequence and said third promoter transcriptionally linked to a papilloma virus E2 gene sequence are contained on a second episomal vector.
 - 4. The episomal vector system of claim 1, wherein said system consists of a single vector.
 - 5. An episomal vector system consisting essentially of:

a papilloma virus origin of replication;

a vector maintenance sequence;

a first promoter transcriptionally linked to a DNA sequence; a second promoter transcriptionally linked to an E1/E2 fusion gene sequence and no other papilloma virus coding sequences, said fusion gene sequence containing at least the trans-activation region of the E2 gene sequence; and

wherein said second promoter and said E1/E2 fusion gene sequence is at least about 1 kb from said origin of replication; and wherein said episomal vector system comprises one or more episomal vectors, each able to replicate as an episome.

6. The episomal vector system of claim 5, wherein said system consists

of a single vector.

- 7. The episomal vector system of claim 5 wherein said papilloma virus origin of replication and said first promoter transcriptionally linked to a DNA sequence are contained on a first episomal vector and said second promoter transcriptionally linked to an E1/E2 fusion gene sequence, said fusion gene sequence containing at least the trans-activation region of the E2 gene sequence, are contained on a second episomal vector.
- 8. The episomal vector system of claim 1-6, wherein said second promoter and said third promoter comprise an administered-compound-regulatable promoter wherein episomal replication occurs upon administration of a compound which interacts with said administered-compound-regulatable promoter and ceases upon cessation of administration of said compound.
- 9. The episomal vector system of claim 8 wherein said administered-compound-regulatable promoter transcriptionally linked to a nucleic acid is a steroid regulatable promoter and is activated by administration of a steroid hormone or steroid hormone analog. 10. The episomal vector system of claims 1-6 wherein said origin of replication, said vector maintenance sequence, said El sequence or
- said E2 sequence is from a Human papilloma virus. 11. The episomal vector system of claims 5-7 wherein said E1/E2 fusion gene sequence is a Human papilloma virus E1/E2 fusion gene sequence. 12. The episomal vector system of claims 1-6 wherein said origin of replication, said vector maintenance sequence, said El sequence or

said E2 sequence is from a bovine papilloma virus. 13. The episomal vector system of claims 5-7 wherein said E1/E2 fusion

- gene sequence is a bovine papilloma virus E1/E2 fusion gene sequence. 14. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said origin of replication, said E1 gene sequence and said E2 gene sequence are from
- a Human papilloma virus. 15. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said origin of replication, said E1 gene sequence and said E2 gene sequence are from
- 16. The episomal vector system one of claims 5-7 wherein said origin of replication, and said E1/E2 fusion gene sequence are from BPV-1. 17. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said origin of replication is selected from one type of papilloma virus, and said El gene is selected from the same type papilloma virus or another type papilloma virus, and said E2 gene is selected from the same type of papilloma virus as said origin of replication and for said El gene or a different type papilloma virus than one or both of the papilloma viruses from which said origin of replication and said El gene were
- 18. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said origin of replication is selected from one type of papilloma virus, and said El gene is selected from the same type papilloma virus or another type papilloma virus, and said E2 gene is selected from the same type of papilloma virus as said origin of replication or for said El gene or a different type papilloma virus than one or both of the papilloma viruses from which said origin of replication and said El gene were
- 19. The episomal vector system of claims 5-7 wherein said origin of replication is selected from one type of papilloma virus, and said El gene sequence encoding the El portion of said El/E2 fusion gene sequence is selected from the same type papilloma virus or another type papilloma virus, and said E2 gene sequence encoding the E2

portion of said $\mathrm{E1/E2}$ fusion gene sequence is selected from the same type of papilloma virus as said origin of replication or for said El gene sequence or a different type papilloma virus than one or both of the papilloma viruses from which said origin of replication and said El gene sequence were selected.

20. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein one or more of said first, second and third promoters confer tissue-specific

expression.

21. The episomal vector system of claim 20, wherein said promoters are tissue-specific promoters selected from the group consisting of: insulin promoter for pancreatic expression; creatine kinase promoter for skeletal muscle expression;

immunoglobulin heavy chain promoter/enhancer for B-cell expression; albumin enhancer/promoter, tyrosine amino transferrin promoter, cytochrome P-450 promoter, apolipoprotein E promoter, apolipoprotein A-1 promoter and .beta.-actin promoter for liver expression; elastin, alpha-1 (I) collagen, keratin K1, K6 and loricrin for skin

alpha actin, beta myosin heavy chain, myosin light chain, aldolase A

type 4 collagenase, Clara protein, serine dehydratase for lung

myelin basic protein, beta amyloid precursor protein, glutamine synthetase, tyrosine hydroxylase for brain expression; globin, Immunoglobulin heavy and light chains for blood cell

osteonectin, osteocalcin, osteopontin for bone expression.

22. The episomal vector system of claims 15 or 16 wherein said origin of replication is contained within a DNA sequence of about 3636 base pairs in length, and includes a nucleic acid sequence from Bovine papilloma virus type 1 from about nucleotide 6959 to 7945/1 and 7945/1 to about 471, wherein said Bovine papilloma virus type 1 nucleotide 7945/1 is within said origin of replication sequence of Bovine

23. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein both said second papilloma virus type 1. and third promoters are the same.

24. The episomal vector system of claim 23, wherein said promoters are

25. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said E1 and E2 an RSV-LTR. gene sequences are a distance of at least about 1 Kb 5' and 3' from

26. The episomal vector system of claims 5-7 wherein said E1/E2 fusion gene sequence is a distance of at least about 1 Kb 5' and 3' from said

27. The episomal vector system of claims 1-4 wherein said second and origin of replication. third promoters are albumin enhancer/promoters.

- 28. A method of producing a protein in vitro comprising the steps of introducing an episomal vector of claims 1-6 into a mammalian cell and expressing said DNA sequence such that production of said protein is
- 29. The method of claim 28 wherein said DNA sequence is selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences encoding enzymes,
- ligands, regulatory factors, and structural proteins. 30. The method of claim 28 wherein said DNA sequence is selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences encoding nuclear proteins, cytoplasmic proteins mitochondrial proteins, secreted proteins, plasmallema-associated proteins, serum proteins, viral antigens, bacterial antigens, protozoal antigens and parasitic
- 31. The method of claim 28 wherein said DNA sequence is selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences encoding proteins, lipoproteins, glycoproteins, phosphoproteins and nucleic acid. 32. The method of claim 28 wherein said DNA sequence is selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences encoding hormones, growth factors, angiogenesis factors, matrix factors, enzymes, clotting factors, apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens and

33. The method of claim 28 wherein the DNA sequence is selected from

the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences encoding proinsulin, insulin, growth hormone, androgen receptors, insulin-like growth factor I, insulin-like growth factor II, insulin-like growth factor factor II, insulin-like growth factor factor TGF-.alpha., TGF-.beta., binding proteins, epidermal growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, pDGF, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, pDGF, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, pDGF, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, pDGF, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, pDGF, acidic fibroblast growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor gr

pugr, acture libroblase growth factor, angiogenin, Type IV collagen, Type VII collagen, laminin, angiogenin, Type IV collagen, tyrosine hydroxylase, ras, fos, myc, erb, phenylalanine hydroxylase, tyrosine hydroxylase, ras, fos, myc, erb, src, sis, jun, E6 transforming sequence, E7 transforming sequence, p53 src, sis, jun, E6 transforming sequence, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 and viral protein

capsid protein.

34. A method for stably transforming a mammalian cell in vitro comprising the steps of introducing an episomal vector of claims 1-4 into said mammalian cell and expressing said El and E2 genes.

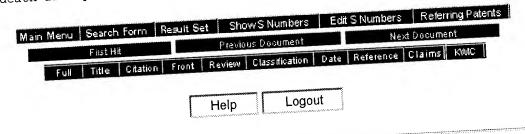
35. A method for stably transforming a mammalian cell in vitro comprising the steps of introducing an episomal vector of claims 5 or comprising the steps of introducing an ammalian cell in vitro 36. A method for stably transforming a mammalian cell in vitro comprising the steps of introducing an episomal vector as in claim 7 comprising the steps of introducing an episomal vector as in claim 7 into said mammalian cell and expression of said El and E2 genes.

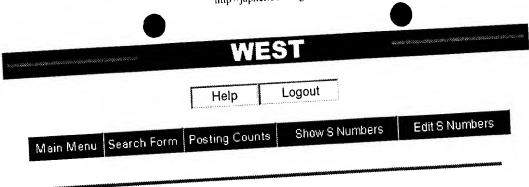
37. A method for the in vitro regulation of an episomal vector 37. A method for the in vitro regulation of an episomal vector episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and administering or ceasing to administer episomal vector of claim 8 and episomal vector of

a compound which interacts with said administered-compound-regulatable promoter, wherein said E1 and E2 genes are expressed or ceases to be expressed.

38. A method causing cessation of production of a protein in vitro, comprising introducing to a mammalian cell an episomal vector of claim

1-6 wherein said DNA sequence encodes a protein which causes cell death thereby inhibiting production of said protein.
39. The method of claim 38, wherein said protein which causes cell death is thymidine kinase.





Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 18 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6034233 A

Entry 1 of 18

File: USPT

Mar 7, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6034233

TITLE: 2'-O-alkylated oligoribonucleotides and phosphorothicate analogs

complementary to portions of the HIV genome

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image

Document ID: US 5736294 A

Entry 2 of 18

File: USPT

Apr 7, 1998

TITLE: Reagents and methods for modulating gene expression through RNA mimicry US-PAT-NO: 5736294

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image |

3. Document ID: US 5674703 A

Entry 3 of 18

File: USPT

Oct 7, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5674703

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5674703 A

TITLE: Episomal vector systems and related methods

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMIC | Image |

4. Document ID: US 5650306 A

Entry 4 of 18

File: USPT

Jul 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5650306

TITLE: Recombinant nucleic acids for inhibiting HIV gene expression

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image |

Document ID: US 5646020 A

Entry 5 of 18

File: USPT

Jul 8, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5646020

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5646020 A

TITLE: Hammerhead ribozymes for preferred targets

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image |

6. Document ID: US 5622854 A

Entry 6 of 18

File: USPT

Apr 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5622854

TITLE: Method and reagent for inhibiting T-cell leukemia virus replication DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5622854 A

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Image

7. Document ID: US 5527690 A

Entry 7 of 18

File: USPT

Jun 18, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5527690

TITLE: Methods and compositions relating to sterol regulatory element binding DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5527690 A

proteins

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Image

8. Document ID: US 5498696 A

Entry 8 of 18

File: USPT

Mar 12, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5498696

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5498696 A

TITLE: Sterol regulatory element binding proteins and their use in screening

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWC | Image |

9. Document ID: US 5496698 A

Entry 9 of 18

File: USPT

Mar 5, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5496698

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5496698 A

TITLE: Method of isolating ribozyme targets

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KMC | Image |

10. Document ID: US 5474914 A

Entry 10 of 18

File: USPT

Dec 12, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5474914

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5474914 A

TITLE: Method of producing secreted CMV glycoprotein H

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Claims KMC Image